Lynchings – 1909

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Lawlessness Begets Lawlessness.

Mobile Register.

For thirty-six years there was no lynching in or near the city of Mobile, and the city enjoyed high reputation for the respect its citizenship gave to the law. In the latter part of 1906 two negro[illegible] were [illegible] upon white girls [illegible] officers, while being [illegible] Birmingham to this city [illegible] hanged by a mob. A year [illegible] from a suburban town pu[illegible] almost in the same place, a [illegible] charged with assault upon a [illegible] white woman. There was some [illegible]ance of formality in the double [illegible]nching, the crowd being orderly and not a shot being fired; and, no doubt, the participants considered that they had accomplished something for society; the unlawfulness of the act of lynching not being considered in the passion that the crimes of the negroes engendered. The second lynching was marked by disorder, the mob exhibiting a drunken frenzy in its vengeance, but the violent death of the negro was, in a measure, condoned in public opinion because of his crime.

And now comes a third lynching, the hanging of the negro Roberson, accomplished inside the city and almost within the shadow of the county jail, from which he was taken by a mob. This last is worst of all, having nothing back of it but the spirit of mob lawlessness that will not stop at satisfaction for one crime, but frequently leads to outrageous excesses.

In condemning the first lynchings, the Register took occasion to say that mob violence is wrong, even when apparently the result of popular outburst after the deepest passions in the hearts of white men have been stirred. It was shown that the so-called "orderly mob" of "good citizens, intent upon avenging a grievous wrong done womanhood, points the way to the disorderly mob, the ordinarily lawless element, actuated by no thought of right or wrong and wholly without respect for the citizenship of which it is a minor part. What was apprehended has unfortunately taken place. The hanging and shooting of Roberson has [illegible] a shadow of moral excuse. The [illegible] man had been wounded by the pisto[illegible] of the deputy he killed and was under the care of the prison physician. He was a confessed murderer, with the gallows awaiting him. Nothing but death from his wounds could have interrupted the course of justice; and then, the law would have been satisfied. The carrying of this wounded prisoner from the jail is a brutal feature of the lynching that must disgust all right-thinking men and the circumstances point to the conclusion that the men who did this are naturally lawless and not representative of Mobile's citizenship. People of the instincts which banded the mob for the death of the negro, would probably have turned on [illegible]'s officer whose death they were aveng[illegible] if he had stood between them and [illegible] negro, as the dead deputy did on [illegible]re than one occasion in attempted ly[illegible]ings. It is the irony of fate that a [illegible]b should have taken out of jail and [illegible]ynched the murderer of the one office of whom the former mobs were afr[illegible]da.

The work of [illegible]day night's mob is an outrage upo[illegible] the law—a wholly unnecessary and [illegible]tal outrage; and [illegible] news that o[illegible] mob violence obtains [illegible]s no telling where [illegible] will be has been a descen[illegible] worse since the outbreak [illegible]ss in October, 1906, and this last outbreak is condemned by citizens generally. Public opinion must be so aroused that even the mob violence it appears at times to condone will not be tolerated, for out of the public indifference on the two former occasions has come the present manifestation of the lynching evil in its worst form.

NEGRO PREACHER BURNED AT STAKE

Had Wound[illegible] Georgia Business Man.

ENRAGED MOB CAPTURES HIM

Will D. Booth May Die of His Injuries.

Black Man Claimed That Automobile of Hawkinsville Man Scared His Mules and He Opened Fire With a Pistol.

1909

Cochran, Ga., Dec. 1—John Harvard, a negro preacher, who shot and fatally injured Will D. Booth, two miles from this place, late this afternoon, was captured by a mob of enraged citizens five miles from here tonight at 10 o'clock, and burned at a stake, more than a car load of lightwood, it is stated, being heaped about the body.

Booth is a well known business man of Hawkinsville, and was en[illegible]pute to Cochran in an automobile when the shooting occurred. He drove up behind Harvard, who was in front of him in a wagon. Harvard charged that Booth's machine frightened his mules. He drew a pistol after a few words and fired upon Booth, three shots taking effect. Booth returned the fire and it was learned after the negro was captured ,that he carried two bullets, but neither struck vital spots.

He was found in a barn three miles from the place where the shooting occurred.

Booth was brought to this place immediately after the shooting. Surgeons tonight gave out the statement that there was little hope for his recovery. He has a wife and several children.

Officers from Hawkinsville in automobiles and carrying track hounds, went immediately to the scene of the shooting, but a party of enraged citizens was quickly formed and trailed the negro on horseback to his hiding place. He showed fight, but was suffering so severely from the effects of his injuries that he could offer but little resistance. He freely admitted the shooting and it is stated justified his action by the fact that Booth's automobile frightened his mules.

Harvard was given an opportunity to pray, after which he was securely bound with chains to an improvised stake. The fuel was piled high above his head and the torch applied.

The roaring of the flames prevented any statement being audible, if such escaped the man's lips.

RACE CONFLICT FEARED

ARKANSAS NEGROES IN AN UGLY MOOD.

They Show Resentment Because George Bailey Was Put to Death in His Cell At Devalls Bluff.

Little Rock, Dec. 20.—Following the shooting to death in his cell at Devalls Bluff, Ark., last night of George Bailey, a negro, by a mob and the gathering in protest today of a number of negroes, a clash between the races at that point is probable, according to a despatch tonight.

Bailey shot and probably fatally wounded Matt Todd, a well known planter late yesterday, the negro's arrest and imprisonment following in short order. Montgomery adv.

Late last night the mob formed, and working so quietly that many residents of the vicinity were not awakened, stormed the jail and gained access to the cell corridor. Steel bars and a stout cell lock, however, withstood the mob's attack.

Then followed the resort to weapons and the negro, crouching in his cell, was literally riddled with bullets. 12-21-09

Today a large number of negroes gathered at Devall Bluff to voice their protest and, in anticipation of an outbreak in retaliation, white citizens are under arms tonight a number patrolling the streets while others remain within easy call.

SAVANNAH MAYOR CORRECTS EXAGGERATIONS

Atlanta, Dec. 25.—Mayor George Tiesdeman of Savannah, takes exception to the accounts of the recent triple murder in that city, as sent out by Savannah correspondents of out-of-town papers. Montgomery adv.

He claims that the stories of the excitement the night of the murder, while the hunt for the slayer was in progress were greatly exaggerated. He declaers that there were only four arrests for the crime, that three of these were white men; that no heavily armed men assisted the police, that no hand bills were printed describing the murder; that no negroes asked to be locked up for protection; that no innocent men were attacked; that no doors were broken or fences leveled; that he, as Mayor, never suppressed or attempted to suppress an edition of a paper. The Mayor adds:

"These statements do a grave injustice to the citizens of Savannah, who displayed a regard for law under the extraordinary circumstances that reflected credit upon the community."

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Cases of

THE SOUTH AWED BY WHITE RUFFIANS

Leroe Survey 10-16-09

THE lynching of negroes for any or no crime by bands of irresponsible white rowdies has reached a point where the more thoughtful Southern papers are asking if it is not time to call a halt. The law-abiding majority have tolerated this form of rough vengeance for crime until they are virtually overawed by the white ruffians, who seem to think they have free license to kill any one with a black skin. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* asserts that it must be recognized as a fact that crimes "punishable by death without trial if the accused is black" are winked at if he is "white and prominent." The Vicksburg *Herald* tells of a negro who was "hanged from a tree by the roadside near his home and his body riddled with bullets," "because he brought suit against a white resident of that community who killed a cow belonging to the negro," and of the lynching of another "in whose house an escaped chain-gang hand was run down and shot to death," tho the owner was not present at the shooting and tho there was no evidence "that he knew he was harboring a criminal." In view of such outrages as these *The Herald* pointedly asks whether the fact of the existence of "a bad white man" has not been too much overlooked, and goes on to say:

"Are there not in these wanton, wicked murders of defenseless victims the germs of grievances that are not 'supposed'—grievances that may not unnaturally be traced to retaliatory bloodshed? Need we seek further for a fertilizer which has produced so lush a growth of bad niggers, and bad nigger crimes? But this is not the whole, nor the worst, of the evil. Out of our color line and the imperative demand for its maintenance, there has grown up a tolerance for—the virtual surrender of the majority of justice-loving, fair-dealing, citizens to—a mob minority that stands ready at all times to use the color line as a cover for the base and savage murder thirst. It is this triumph of the brutish and cowardly mob element that tinges the future with despair.

"What, it may well be asked by men of character and conscience, will be thought of us abroad, what will we think of ourselves, and above all what will be the effect upon our white youth, if there be no check upon the lynching mania? It has come to that pass where a score of lawless, irresponsible men, made brave by night—that mantle of evil deeds—string up a defenseless negro for cause that no stretch of mob code would justify; and with impunity, tho the act revolts all moral sense. . . . . .

"Negro political and social inferiority, the fact of white supremacy in our electorate and its government, is a long and a thoroughly established fact. It is now disputed by no one—in effect it is recognized from the President down. The living, supreme question is to operate white government so that it will secure to all protection from the midnight mob—to save society from the white scum who defile it. Unless this is done those of us who rescued the State from negroism, stand mocked by the fruits of the white supremacy we achieved. If the South would live true to her past, keep faith with a noble ancestry who scorned to do mean and base things to the defenseless, if her people would square their records with the eternal verities of truth and justice they will stand up against the ruffianly spirit that shelters blood thirst behind the color line."

LYNCHING IN ALABAMA

Montgomery Adv.

A Correspondent from the Canebrake Black Belt Submits His Views on the Causes of Mob Violence And Charges That Dilatory Courts and Incompetent Jurors Are Largely Responsible. Mo.

BY N. H. HAMER.

In a recent issue of your paper, I see a statement of lynching for 1908. Alabama and other Gulf states are referred to as having "fairly good" records, while Iowa, Nebraska and Northwestern States have "clean" records. N-N-09

This statement is hardly fair to the Gulf States. It is not so much the number of crimes which determines the status of a county or state, as the social conditions which, directly or indirectly, lead to these crimes. And I submit that reverence for law is as real and deep in Alabama as in any state in the Union.

Then why does Alabama show a darker record than Massachusetts or Wisconsin? Two reasons may be given for this. (1.) The presence of a lawless and degraded class of negroes in the river counties of the state. I do not mean that a majority of these are habitually lawless. I do mean that thousands of them are not held in check by any moral restraint, and when an opportunity comes to them to gratify the sensual nature or to steal ten dollars, they will not hesitate to commit rape or murder. Many of these people are good-natured and apparently harmless but the "ape and tiger" sleep in them and are very easily awakened. This is not the impression received by many good people in the East and North. These guileless citizens listen to colored orators, while they describe the advancement of their race and then wonder why we should be restive in the midst of so much thrift and progress. I admit the progress on the part of older negroes, perhaps there has been a general advancement of the race, but the facts are precisely as I have stated them.

This menace to home and life ways in our thoughts. More than dustrial or educational reasons account for the movement to and town.

I go in any direction from F and I pass fine old mansion into decay. Many of these occupied by the owners if it sidered safe for families to liv

This consciousness of social makes men sensitive to indicati racial trouble. Sometimes into measures that are not ourselves or others.

I notice that, in states negroes go in any numbers come more sensitive th What was ardent affecti range often changes t antipathy when the ne neighbor. Less provoc the mob, and questior to the courts are, Indiana for instance ing.

(2.) Another rea er record of Alabama is the fre failure of the courts to administer jus tice. That this defective work of courts is not peculiar to the South is shown by the following words of the Ex-Attorney General of the United States. "The bench and professiona opinion among the bar tolerate al kinds of dilatory, frivolous and often ridiculous proceedings on the part of unscrupulous counsel intended to ch justice of her plain due * * *Our l show little sense of the value to s ty of a speedy administration t ice." So the statements of th not merely the though tive layman.

e same time, I thin to execute criminal has a more hurtfu

tried, the act was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. I did not attend the trial, and cannot say whether the distinctive traits of a north state jury, or the eloquence of counsel, or any other of the many influences which play about the court and jury rooms, was the occasion of this verdict. I do know that, from every point of view, it was a most unfortunate verdict.

It did not inflict adequate punishment on the criminal. He may wear stripes and do steady work without any sense of shame or hardship. The chief punishment to one of his type will be, he cannot ride a plantation mule to a crap game on Saturday night and to meeting on Sunday. If he behaves himself, he may be pardoned and then he can do similar work again, while his place among his fellows will be more distinguished than if he had always stayed at home. I know a negro church in another state, on whose official board are six men who have served terms in the penitentiary. I am not sure that their service to the state helped them to the place of honor, it certainly did not stand in their way.

This verdict is equally unfortunate from the standpoint of the community. The law-abiding people about Faunsdale will not feel the same reasons for restraint when another brutal murderer is in their hands. Very eloquent pleading will be needed to convince them that he should be passed on to the courts. Not less hurtful is the influence upon the masses of ignorant negroes who are on our large plantations.

I have been in public life in these Gulf states upwards of thirty years, and I am convinced that this failure to secure justice in courts leads to more lynching than all other causes combined.

This defective work is shown, the persistent determination to out competent jurors. A thou observer in a court room while select jurors is obliged to c that intelligence, culture and a ty to receive and weigh evid positive disqualifications. W pidity, ignorance and a previ ference to public affairs—th seem to prepare a man for and sacred duty of citizensh addition, he cannot read or comes as near to the ideal j can reasonably expect in this century. A jury composed of is not qualified to pass judg wayward mouse.

This defective work is In so often giving the right pleas based on technical obje clerical errors and omissions not touch the merits of a c If nothing else can be done, be postponed. And in the m average negro, an indefinite ment is nearly or quite equ acquittal.

I shall not soon forget an i I once had with the leader of I urged him to let the court work in a legal way. I said course would hurt the commun than it could the victim: greater our danger the more the safeguards which civiliza about us, etc. He admitted i insisted that brutes of the were going to hang would community by its throat, if realized their power. More there would be difficulties of conviction.

As a professional man way in which a trial coul poned, and there were m money, would secure this. dared not allow the infl to reach the thousands were about them. counted the cost, and I saw the criminal ha in the court yard.

Not five years ago a relating to a circle of had recently won a c client was undoubted opposing counsel ha ping, and he secur a triumph for him friends, whose str at things had not fessional work, s not think that h was compromised He replied that had to make a li ly the sort of arg uses. The outlaw is simi achieve success in his chosen call whether he takes the traveler's purse or his life, or kidnaps a consul. With this difference he is not striking a blow at the heart of our civilization.

In view of the facts I have written, I repeat the statement I made in the be-

...ning of this letter that no state in the Union has a greater reverence for law than this state of Alabama.
Faunsdale, Ala.

Our Officials and Citizens Commended.

The recent tragedy in this city was the worst ever happened here. It was sufficient to arouse the passion of every peaceful citizen. It was first announced that the accused was a colored man. In many other places other than Savannah there would have been much trouble for the colored people, but not here. We have a more conservative and law loving class of white citizens and they believe in allowing the law to take its course. The officials acted well their parts and the citizens were not demonstrative. The ... papers were the conservators ... city's best interest and said nothing to stir up feeling. Especially is the afternoon paper to be commended for its conciliatory editorial. The morning paper did its part along this line. An interviewer in The Press said concerning the misleading accounts of the out of town papers?

"The principal imposition in this connection seems to have been put up on the Associated Press. The night report of the tragedy sent to this great news gathering agency was the most sensational item that has been on the wires in Savannah for some time. It is possible the Associated Press will this afternoon be called upon for an explanation.

"Parts of this dispatch were sent back to Savannah papers the next day in the regular press service. It was too lurid to be printed. Tin was the service that was used in the Atlanta Journal and Augusta Herald and other papers in Georgia. The dispatch was written at night and the correspondent evidently gave free rein to his fancy, and President Parker of the retail Merchants' Association, probably thinks that something should be done to let the newspapers publishing the offending stories know how the people here feel about them.

"The New York Herald which had a special from Savannah, sent presumably by its regular correspondent here, was probably the worst offender of any one paper. It declared there was a race war imminent because of the crime, and to read the Herald's story one ...ld think there was to be a regular butchery of whites and blacks if something was not done to pacify the conflicting races. It was a good story to sell, but was far from being truthful.

"The New York Sun also contained a somewhat lurid account. This telegram was not sent by the accredited representative of the Sun in Savannah. I am reliably informed but went from outside sources. It was probably written by some one who valued the few dollars it would bring more than he did the reputation of his city. The regular correspondent of the Sun, I am advised, sent in a very short and conservative story of the crime. The regular correspondent of the Atlanta Journal was careful not to send anything sensational, although the dispatch from Savannah to the Journal telling of the murder carried a 'special' line, the news printed was from the night report of the Associated Press.

INFANTRY MAY DEFEND NEGRO

Mont ad. 12/21/09

Fear Violence in East St. Louis.

TROOPS HELD IN READINESS

Murder of Street Car Motorman is the Cause.

Governor Deneen Orders Troops To Prepare to Rush to Scene, and Sheriff Adds to Fighting Force—Suspect Did Not Confess.

East St. Louis, Ill., Dec. 20.—Eight companies of militia were ready to start for Belleville, Ill., tonight and Sheriff Cashel was waiting at the St. Clair County jail there with a heavily armed force of deputies.

Rumors that an attack was to be made upon the building because of the presence therein of Will Clark, a negro, suspected of shooting two street car employes in East St. Louis Saturday night caused the preparations for an emergency.

The sheriff asked Governor Deneen to order the troops in readiness when reports reached him that friends of the East St. Louis men were planning a descent on Belleville. The towns are but fifteen miles apart and are connected by steam and trolley lines and the official at once began turning the jail into a fort. He swore in a score or more of extra deputies and armed them with riot guns and small arms.

Extra ammunition was also brought into the jail and arrangements were made for immediate notification in case any pronounced exodus of East St. Louis residents developed.

There was little here to indicate that the war preparations were needed. Friends and fellow employes of E. C. Goudey, the motorman who was killed, and M. P. O'Brien, the conductor, who was seriously wounded, were outspoken in their condemnation of the negro, especially after it was reported that Clark had confessed. A denial of the latter rumor, however served to dispel many of the ... dences of mob spirit.

"We are ready and waiting," said the sheriff at Belleville tonight. "The chances for trouble are slight."

Men Seize a Car.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 21.—One hundred and fifty employes of the East St. Louis and Suburban Railway Company, having failed to obtain a car to ...ka them to Belleville ... took charge of ... started for the county ... ville, where Will Clark is ... guard.

The men ran the car th... ward Belleville when ... the Belleville line was ... General Manager C. S. ... car was left stranded ...

Less than 50 men w... lic square at Bellevi... in the square was ... Captain George Schi...

While there was some talk o... ing Clark the men were kept mo... and were not allowed to form crowds. Later the men went to their homes.

Orders Riot Guns.

St. Louis, Dec. 20—Sheriff Casel, of St. Clair County, Ill., today ordered eight additional riot guns for protection of the Belleville jail in case of a demonstration against Wilbur Clark.

"Besides the twelve guns which we will have with the eight, we will have sufficient small arms to repel a demonstration," said Sheriff Cashel. "I do not expect trouble, but I thought it well to be prepared for it."

Clark was arrested Sunday night. At the hospital, Conductor O'Brien, when he saw Clark, pointed his finger at the negro, and said

"That's the man."

Clark was then taken in a special car to Belleville.

The East St. Louis police announced today that Clark had confessed to them last night that it was he who killed Goudey and wounded O'Brien.

THE PULASKI COUNTY TRAGEDY.

There isn't a citizen of Georgia having the welfare of the state at heart who doesn't regret and condemn the lynching that took place in Pulaski county on Wednesday afternoon. The lynching was of the most horrible character, burning at the stake. Isn't the time close at hand when we shall have no more of these barbarous tragedies? It is certainly to be hoped so. They do more than any other one thing to keep back the development of the state. They are read and commented upon far and wide, and the impression they make isn't the kind that is calculated to encourage the coming of either homeseekers or capital. And the effect they have upon our own people is of the most deplorable kind.

As to whether or not the negro who was lynched deserved death is not the question at issue. The question is whether or not the better sentiment of the state is going to continue to tolerate mob law, which too often assumes a most horrible form. We feel sure that the great majority of the people are against lynch law in any shape.

It is the small minority which takes the law into its own hands and the majority tolerates its action.

The other day ex-Gov. Northen wrote a letter commending the promptness with which a person accused of murder was arrested and tried in Clarke county. The effect of a trial of that sort is far better than mob vengeance. Justice is done, the law is vindicated and a proper respect is shown the courts. In the result there is entire acquiescence. Where mob law prevails a feud spirit is aroused, and other crimes are pretty certain to follow. Mob law isn't a deterrent of crime. It doesn't create respect for ... On the contrary it creates ... for it. It introduces into ... which it is tolerated a ...geance, and this desire ... to punishment for heinous ... If the mob spirit is tol... ults in the formation of ... for the regulation of ... There can be no pro... elopment where such or... exist.

We are talking all the time in behalf of the upbuilding of the state. If our talk is to amount to anything we must first creates a sentiment that will not tolerate lynch law. We have courts for the punishment of persons charged with crime, and if the courts are properly supported they do far more to prevent crime than mobs possibly can.

THERE AND HERE.

Up in the classic confines of social equality Boston they had a mob one night last week, and the negro was the cause of it. No doubt it sounds incredible to those who have some knowledge of Massachusetts generally and of Boston especially. As is well known, they love the negro in the abstract up there, and harp much about race equality, abuse the South for alleged injustice to the colored brother, and make themselves conspicuous by their continued harping on the question. 12-21-10

Just the same, the Bostonians showed the country what a difference there may be between precept and practice, and how the two may not ...ork in harmony, even ... they had a mob one night. ... the heart of Black Bay cultu... philanthropy," as one contemp... puts it. A mob of some forty genuine Bostonians, some philanthropists among them no doubt, raided a negro settlement for the purpose of driving them out, on the general claim that they were not wanted there. Though we are not definitely assured that the negro residents were driven out, the result of the raid was that a number of the negroes were badly beaten and bruised as a reminder of Bostonian philanthropy.

The only apology that we have seen was that the citizens would have done the same if the undesirable citizens had been Chinamen, Japanese, or any other class of citizens that the culturists do not want among them. We may give as much credence to this sort of apology as we like—and some of us will not admit that there is much force in it. And all this practice and precept business leads The Chattanooga Times to say:

Few of us knew it for a fact, although many of us suspected it—Boston has a negro problem. We know it now because we have been told by a no less reliable authority than The Boston Globe. We gather, however, from The Globe's diagnosis of the Boston ailment that it has much the same diathesis as that which afflicts the South, albeit exibited in different symptoms. In Boston, for instance, the equality of the races is theoretically admitted, but while this is so, according to The Globe, "she (meaning Boston) is cold to the black man, who comes to her and asks for a chance to make a living." That is, of course, bad for the black man, for he cannot live in peace and comfort on "equality alone." In the South equality is denied rather vigorously by most and with some degree of ardor, not to say torridity, by the Vardamans, et id omne genus, but "she (meaning the South) is warm and sympathetic to the black man who comes to her seeking a chance to make a living." Here we have a proposition about like this: Equality for the negro in Boston minus a chance to make a living, equals: A chance to make a living in the South minus equality.

It may well be asked ... which is best ... for the negro, a cha... make an honest living witho... quality, or social equality v... ce to make a living? ... the Southern idea and ... to be the Bostonian idea ... o that matter there is a go... of that feeling in many parts ... w England. We do not think it a matter that needs much discussion, for we think most fair-minded men will agree that our way is best for both races. Inviting a negro to sit at table with the white family and allowing himself and family to suffer for something to eat because the whites will not give him work is a very ... philanthropy and humanity, to say the least of it. In short, the negro is ... on.

Lynchings—1909
Cases of

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LYNCHINGS WERE FEWER IN 1909

follows:

January.

6—Lexington, S. C.; unidentified negro; attack on woman.
8—Marthaville, La.; Jim Gilbert, negro; accused of counterfeiting.
10—Popularville, Miss.; Pink Willis, negro; attack on woman.
18—Hope, Ark.; Hilliard, negro; insulting white woman.
23—Mobile, Ala.; Douglas Roberson, negro; murder of deputy sheriff.
24—Leighton, Ala.; Sam Davenport, negro; incendiarism.
[illegible] unidentified negro; attemped attack on woman.

February.

7—Mexia, Ala.; Will Parker, negro attack on woman.
9—Houston, Miss.; Roby Daskin, negro; murder of Rev. W. T. Hudson.
11—Hearn, Tex.; Rolly Wyatt, negro; shooting a white man.
11—Gainesville, Fla.; Jake Wades, negro; attack on woman.

March

4—Blakely, Ga.; John Fowler, negro; murder of deputy sheriff.
7—Rockwell, Tex.; Anderson Ellis, negro; attack on woman.
12—Edan, Miss.; Joe Gordon, negro; shooting and blinding a white man.
19—Elkins, W. Va.; Joseph Brown, white, shooting chief of police.
25—Cuervo, N. M.; Daniel Johnson, negro, and Manuel Candoval, a Mexican; kidnapping young girl.
29—Dawson, Tex.; Joe Redden, negro; insulting white woman.

April.

6—Pensacola, Fla.; Dave Alexander, negro; murder of a policeman.
9—Lafayette, Ky.; Ben Brame, negro; attack on woman.
11—Yazoo City, Miss.; Howard Montgomery, negro; assaulting an officer.
11—Arcadia, Fla.; John Smith, negro; attack on woman.
19—Ada, Okla.; J. B. Miller, B. B. Rurrill, Jesse West and Joe Allen, all white; charged with murder.
25—Bessemer, Ala.; John Thomas, negro; attack on woman.
28—Bartow, Fla.; Charles Scarborough, negro; attack on woman.
30—Marshall, Tex.; Creole Mose, Pie Hill and Mat Chase, negroes; murder.

May.

1. Tyler, Tex.; Jim Holges, negro; attack on woman.
8—Camden, Fla.; unidentified negro; attack on woman.
24—Lincolnton, Ga.; Albert Aiken, negro; shooting white man.
24—Pine Bluff, Ark.; Lovett Davis, negro; attack on woman.
28-Abilene, Tex.; Tob Barnett, white; shot to death in his cell; convicted of murder.
20—Portland Ark.; Joseph Blakeley, negro threatening murder.

June.

3—Franklin, Ky.; John Maxey, negro; shooting white man.
5—Tallahassee, Fla. [illegible] Morris, negro; convicted of murder.
11—Smoaks, S. C., Quille Simmons and Frank Samuels, white; charged with murder.
15—Arcalia, Fla.; unidentified negro; attack on woman.
23—Talbotton, Ga.; Joe Hardy, negro; charged with instigating murder.
24—Cuthbert, Ga.; Albert Reese, negro; attacking white woman.
26—Wilburton, Okla.; Sylvester Stennlen, negro; murder of deputy constable.

July.

1—Barwick, Ga.; unidentified negro; found under bed in home of white family.
20—Paris, Ky.; Albert Lawson, negro; shooting a sheriff.
20—Gum Branch, Ga.; King Green, negro; attempted theft of horse and buggy.
29—Opelousas, La.; Onesime Thomas and Emile Anotine, negroes; attack.
31—Wellstom, Ga.; Sim Anderson, negro; peeping into woman's bedroom.

August.

2—Platte City, Mo.; George Johnson, white murder.
9—Cadiz, Ky.; Joe Miller, negro, attack on woman.
12—Greenville, Miss.; Will Robinson, negro; insulting white girl.
20—Fitzgerald, Ga.; Henry Taylor, negro; attack and murder of woman and child.
27—Tarrytown, Ga.; John Sweeny, negro; aiding a negro murderer to escape.

September.

4—Jackson, Ala.; Josh and Lewis Balaam, negroes, murder of deputy sheriff.
5—Clarksdale, Miss.; Herman McDaniels, negro; accused of complicity in a murder committed by his brother.
7—Mangham, La.; Henry Hill negro; drowned by mob; attack on woman.
18—Sandy Point, Tex.; Steve Hayes and Charles Delancey, negroes; killing white man.
25—Perry, Fla.; Charley Anderson, negro; murder.

October.

5—Greensburg, La.; Ape Ard, negro; murder.
21—Greenville, Tex.; Frank Williams and "Louis," negroes; attack.

November.

12—Cairo, Ill.; Henry Salzner, white, charged with wife murder, and Will James, negro; confessed murder of young white woman.
20—Delhi, La.; James Estes, negro; shooting city marshal.
23—Edwardsville, Ala.; Ray Holston, negro; shot and body burned, attack on woman.
25—Meechan, Miss.; Morgan Chambers, negro; attack.
26—West Shreveport, La.; Henry Rachel, negro; attack.

December.

1—Cochran, Ga.; John Harvard, negro; burned at stake; shooting white man.
20.—Rosebud, Tex.; Coke Mills, negro; shooting city marshal.
25—Hurley, Va.; Henry Pennington, white; shooting white man.
26—Canyon City, Ore.; Orville Snyder, white, shooting white man.

DEFIANCE OF LAW.

We of Alabama can not shut our eyes to the unfortunate fact that crimes of mob violence have increased in the past few years. It is not essential that the causes for this increase to be analyzed, if analyzed they could be, it is only necessary that we should meet the fact of lamentable increase face to face and stop this form of anarchy, before other bloody crimes are done by mobs. We claimed with some pride only a few years ago that there was less lynching, less of mob violence in Alabama than in perhaps in any other Southern State, but now in the record of recent years the State can no longer make that boast.

The lynching in Mobile Saturday was one of the most contemptuous defiances of the law ever chronicled in Alabama. A worthless negro criminal had slain a brave and useful officer of the law. But the negro was safely in jail. There was more than enough evidence to hang him legally. But a small mob, defying the law, slipped into the jail, took the negro out and hanged him to a tree on one of the principal streets of Mobile. If such an offense could be aggravated, if the defiant lawlessness of such a proceeding could be emphasized, it was emphasized by the fact that the mob left the body hanging in a nude state to a tree on one of the main traveled streets of Mobile. The unfortunate incident was a cruel, brutal defiance of the law.

The news dispatches yesterday morning carried the account of the lynching of a negro in North Alabama near Leighton. He was charged with and was no doubt guilty of the offense of burning a barn containing live stock. But a lawless mob in defiance of the law took him from the officers and lynched him, committing a greater crime to punish a lesser. The excuse for lynching is that it is resorted to punish and prevent crimes against women of the white race by negroes. But this excuse for these two Alabama crimes can not be brought forward. In neither instance had their been a crime against wo-

The judicious utterances of The Mobile Register pointing to a fulfillment of its prophecy that the lynchings in Mobile in 1906 would be followed by crimes of a similar nature are to be commended. For many years the record of Mobile had not been stained by lynchings or mob violence. In 1906 as a result of aggravated crimes two negroes were lynched, although the State officials were doing all in their power to protect them. The Register then sounded a note of warning. It declared then that lawlessness begat lawlessness. And now in less than two years that lynching in Mobile, despite its previous good record has been followed by two others. This is the signal, cardinal truth of such affairs—violence begets violence, defiance of the law begets defiance of the law, crimes of violence begets crimes of violence. It is a truth that applies not only to Mobile—it applies as well to all Alabama.

The action of some of the leading citizens of Mobile in preparing to avenge the affront to the law, is a healthful indication of the public sentiment that exists there. The meeting [illegible] day afternoon to have the [illegible] brought to a court of justice was more than a perfunctory denunciation of the law. It is evidently the beginning of a determined effort to stop mob violence there and stop it for all time. Nothing shows this more than the fact that nearly a thousand dollars to have the defiers of the law punished were contributed at the meeting and arrangements made to further increase the reward.

In appreciating the prompt action of the citizens of Mobile, we are not to get away from the fact that [illegible] sections of Alabama have been the scene of flagrant murder under mob violence and that the prompt action Mobile is taking has not characterized certain other communities of the state. We are to remember that [illegible] question is a state question—it affects all Alabama, and Alabama must meet and grapple with it.

In the meanwhile the Governor should offer the largest rewards within his power. He should exhaust every resource of the State towards arresting the criminals and law defyers.

MAY LYNCH A NEGRO

SUMNER DEPUTY SHERIFF KILLED BY A BLACK.

Bystander Shoots Aaron McCoy Dead After Officer Chambers Dies —Much Excitement in Vicinity of Black Bayou.

Sumner, Miss., Dec. 20.—Deputy Sheriff Frank Chambers was shot and killed at Black Bayou, near Sumner, late today by Aaron McCoy, one of two negroes he had in custody, handcuffed, and in turn McCoy was shot to death by a bystander.

Henry Weems, the other prisoner, was hurried to jail and tonight spirited away to prevent a lynching.

[illegible] a warrant for McCoy's arrest [illegible] minor charge, Chambers surprised the two engaged in a game of craps at Weems's cabin. They were disarmed and as Chambers turned to [illegible] to another negro, McCoy drew a gun upon and opened fire. One of the bullets struck the officer in the head. Chambers returning the fire as he fell mortally wounding McCoy. A bystander then opened fire, killing the negro.

[illegible] a late hour tonight intense excitement prevails in the vicinity of Black Bayou, negro residents are terrorized and a mob outbreak is thought not improbable.

[illegible] Arkansas, [illegible] Mexico, two; [illegible] one; Virginia, one [illegible]
The detailed r[illegible]

NEGROES SHOOT DOWN WHITE MEN IN MARENGO

Soldiers Were Held in Readiness.

BLACK MAN BURNED BY ENRAGED WHITES

Sequel to Brutal Murder of Young Algernon Lewis.

Race Riot Seems to Have Been Nipped In the Bud, But Abbott Rifles of Selma May Go to Magnolia for Safety.

Montgomery Advertiser

After a day of stirring events during which four well known white men were shot down by negroes and one negro was burned to death, Magnolia, a little village in a remote section of Marengo County, quieted last night while soldiers slept on their arms in Selma ready to respond to a signal indicating further violence. 12-13-09

White men and women of Magnolia, heavily armed, spent a sleepless night Monday, fearing an uprising of the negroes of the vicinity, as a result of the day's events. By order of Governor Comer soldiers were held in readiness at Selma to go to their assistance.

Four white men were shot, and one negro was burned to death during the afternoon. Feeling is at a fever heat between the races, because of the killing of young Algernon Lewis which occurred Saturday.

The first intimation of trouble came to the outside world when a frantic message to Governor Comer late Monday afternoon over the telephone from Magnolia, told that four white men had been shot down by negroes, and that an ugly race riot was brewing, with the blacks, outnumbering the whites seven to one, armed and in a dangerous mood.

The message resulted in a hasty executive order for fifty members of the Abbott Rifles of Selma, under command of Colonel Carter, to rush at once to the scene. Later the order was revoked.

Excitement Was High.

The message was incoherent. The man who spoke to the governor blurted out that his father had been shot, and that the negroes were dangerous.

Later communication with Magnolia revealed the fact that four white men had been shot, two of whom are dangerously wounded, one negro burned to death and two negroes arreste lowing the attempt of a sheriff's to capture the negro murderers gernon Lewis, a young white Magnolia who was shot Saturd

Ernest Slade, of Flatw Shields and Tom Lindsey, and N. C. Carlton, of Lam white men who were were shot by Clint Mon the four negroes char murder.

Chased hotly by the poss rated from his two nephe nt Montgomery took refuge in th se of a negro woman, and opened fire on the approaching white men. The four went down under his rifle, but the others, closing in on the house, set fire to it.

With the negro inside the house the flames were fed from without until the house burned to the ground, the murderer with it.

Fletcher Montgomery and Shelly Montgomery, brothers of the negro, who were supposed to have been implicated in the murder, were captured by the posse, and taken in charge by the sheriff, who drove through the country, eighteen miles, to Linden, the county site, with his prisoners.

The other brother, Will Montgomery, was still free when the posse stopped its work with the night.

All Negroes Arrested.

The situation was tense when night came. Already the white men had placed the town under a sort of martial law. Every negro in the little place was arrested, and arms found on them or in their houses were seized.

Prompt action on the part of the white people of Magnolia will, it is believed, prevent further trouble. No bloodshed or clash is anticipated, although every preparation for defense has been taken by the few white people.

MAGNOLIA IS QUIET.

Stirring Day for Village in Marengo County.

Magnolia, Dec. 20.—(Special.)—Magnolia is quiet at 9 o'clock tonight, following a day of intense excitement with much bitter feeling manifested between the whites and blacks of this community.

Ernest Slade, one of four white men shot by Clinton Montgomery, a desperate negro, is fatally injured and his death expected at any minute, may serve to further fan the flame of race hatred.

Clinton Montgomery's charred body lies in the ruins of a small negro house near the town, the work of a posse of citizens this afternoon. Fletcher and Shelly Montgomery, nephews of the dead negro, barely escaped lynching early this morning when the sheriff of Marengo County captured them and eluded the man-hunters, taking them to the county jail at Linden.

Search was continued tonight for William Montgomery, another of the brothers, charged with the brutal murder late Saturday of Algernon Lewis, a young white man, which crime precipitated the trouble today.

Practically every negro resident of Magnolia left here this afternoon. They are not expected to return until absolute quiet has been restored. The white people are well armed.

This afternoon Clint Montgomery and several other negroes were found barricaded in a house, which was soon surrounded by a determined body of white men. Fearing for their lives, Montgomery's companions deserted him and surrendered to the posse. Montgomery fastened the door, after defying the men to attempt to get him. One of his negro companions was then forced to set fire to the house and when the building was enveloped in smoke, Montgomery threw open a window and opened fire with telling effect upon the posse with a magazine shot gun. Ernest Slade fell mortally wounded, his face and body filled with shot. N. C. Carlton, E. W. Shields and Tom Lindsey were also wounded, though not seriously.

A fusilade of shots struck Montgomery as he was attempting to leave the house, his body being riddled and then allowed to be consumed in the burning building.

A report late tonight is to the effect that Fletcher and Shelly Montgomery were placed in the Linden jail this afternoon.

Albert Watkins, another negro suspected of harboring the Montgomery brothers, is under arrest here.

IN LINDEN JAIL.

Sheriff Grant Returns Hurriedly to Magnolia.

Linden, Dec. 20.—(Special.)—Sheriff W. S. Grant brought in two negroes this afternoon, charged with being implicated in the murder of young Algernon Lewis at Magnolia.

Shortly after his arrived here he received a telegram from Magnolia to come at once with all the deputies he could get and also to wire the Governor to send troops at once to the scene of to sen dtroops at once to the scene of trouble. Then he took all of his deputies and rushed to Magnolia, which is eighteen miles inland. There is no telephone or telegraph connection direct with it.

Sheriff Gra.. says that when he left Magnolia shortly before noon today, all was apparently quiet.

An attempt was made last night to take the two prisoners away from him.

SOLDIERS ARE READY.

Alarming Reports Reach the Central City.

Selma, Dec. 20.—(Special.)—Capt. E. A. Purviance, of Company C, Abbott Rifles, and Lieut. Col. Carter with a detachment from both cavalry troop and battery, numbering about seventy men were ready to leave for Magnolia tonight when the order for their departure was revoked. The soldiers slept on their arms.

The order for the movement of the soldiers was received here tonight about 7 o'clock from Governor Comer. During this afternoon the commanders of the Selma companies received a number of telegrams from citizens around Lamison and Magnolia. Conditions were said to be bordering on a race riot. It was reported here this afternoon that N. C. Carlton of Magnolia, and other white citizens of that place, had been wounded by shots which were exchanged with negroes. Whether any negroes were injured is not known here.

Another report here tonight from Lamison is that this afternoon the negro Clint Montgomery was discovered in a house near Magnolia occupied by an old negro woman. The house was surrounded by the posse, but the imprisoned negro fired upon them so rapidly that the posse could not get to the house.

In the shooting three members of the posse were injured. Finally the negro ran the old woman from her home, and shortly afterwards the posse set the house afire, but the negro is said to have escaped. The negroes are said to be gathering around Magnolia, and serious trouble is feared. One negro is reported to have been killed by the whites.

Lynching is Feared.

According to a report received here this afternoon from Lamison, Shelly and Fletcher Montgomery were captured near Linden, shortly before noon.

The details of the capture of two of the Montgomerys could not be learned here today. The report from Lamison stated that it was doubtful if the negroes would be landed in jail if they were taken back to Wilcox county.

About 100 men have been engaged in the man hunt which has been going on in that section since the brutal murder of young Lewis Saturday afternoon about 5 o'clock.

As soon as the news of the capture of the two negroes near Linden was learned this morning the sheriff of the county in which the crime was committed left for Linden to get the prisoners. It is expected that he will take them back to Wilcox county and attempt to place them in the county jail at Camden.

The report from Lamison this afternoon stated that if there was an attempt to carry the prisoners through the country from Linden to Camden it was thought that it would be unsuccessful. The people of that section are wrought up over the murder and many of those who formed the posses that searched for the murderers are still in the woods and may waylay the officers and take their prisoners.

Yesterday the sheriffs of all of the adjoining counties were notified of the murder and requested to be on the lookout for the three negroes.

Deputy sheriffs of Dallas county in the western part of the county, were notified by Sheriff Doherty and last night and today the county officers have been on the lookout for the three men.

Mr. Lewis was waylaid by the Montgomery negroes, it is charged, late Saturday night, while he was on his way to his home. After shooting him to death his body was left in the public road. A short time thereafter the foul murder was discovered and a posse was soon in pursuit of the negroes.

Notwithstanding the biting cold, sleet and rain, the search for the murderers continued all day Sunday and today. Magnolia is not on a railroad and has no telegraph office.

PUT TO DEATH IN TEXAS

Mont Ala Dec 21, 09

ORDERLY MOB SWINGS NEGRO FROM TOWER.

Coke Mills Shot and Fatally Wounded the City Marshall at Rosebud and Was Shot by the Mayor.

Rosebud, Tex., Dec. 20.—Coke Mills, a negro, who shot and fatally wounded City Marshal Williams today, was taken from jail tonight by a mob and lynched.

Williams was shot while attempting to take the negro into custody on a minor charge. Mills ran as the officer approached and when the latter gave chase the negro turned and fired, two of his bullets taking effect and inflicting wounds that probably will result fatally. The negro then resumed his flight with Mayor Ward in close pursuit.

Near the outskirts of Rosebud several shots were exchanged, those of the negro going wild while one from the Mayor's pistol disabled the fugitive who was overpowered and placed in jail.

An hour later the mob formed, about fifty in number, and storming the rather frail prison, secured the negro, marching him to the fire department headquarters where he was hanged in the tower.

At a late hour tonight the body was still suspended. An inquest will probably be held tomorrow.

The mob dispersed quickly after the hanging which was devoid of excitement usual in such occurrences. No further trouble is expected.